

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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STRIKERS HAIL PROGRAM OF PROGRESSIVES

'RED-BAITERS' CHALLENGED TO PUBLIC DEBATE

Workers Party Dares Enemies to Accept

The Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago has issued an open letter to Joseph B. Strauss, head of the recently organized American Citizenship Foundation, challenging them to a public debate with a representative of the Communists of this country. The letter follows:

Joseph B. Strauss, president. Dear Sir:—It has been publicly announced that a new "red-baiting" organization has been launched calling itself the "American Citizenship Foundation," combining bankers and representatives of big business against Communism.

You, Mr. Strauss, are reported to be its president and among the names of its sponsors appear such organizations as the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce, while among the names of prominent sponsoring individuals we find such notorious "open shoppers" as Charles Piaz and others. To the conscious workers of Chicago there can be no doubt that behind this organization is nothing else but another veiled effort to launch a new "open shop" campaign to deteriorate working conditions, reduce wages and, if possible, destroy the unions. The usual method of first concentrating the attack of the left section of the working class—the Communists—is followed and the activities of the organizations and individuals named in this respect are well known.

Open Shoppers' History Known. It is stated in the press that the program of this so-called Citizenship Foundation is developed for the "mutual benefit of employer and employee." We ask, when have these organizations sponsoring this new "red-baiting" combine advanced anything for the benefit of the workers?

Their history is well known. It is one of ever increased exploitation of the workers, of a constant campaign to reduce their standard of living and crush their organizations. It is but another name for the notorious "Citizens Committee" which tried ardently to replace union labor by scabs and establish a reign of gunner rule. These organizations and individual bankers and big business representatives are part and parcel of the growing American imperialism which

English Professor Raps Attempt to Militarize Schools

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Dr. William Bradley Otis, professor of English at the City College of New York, declared to over 300 students at the International House that the intention of the federal government to centralize the educational system was the first move towards the militarization of the schools by the United States army.

Organized Workers Oppose Attempt to Form State Police

COLUMBUS, O.—(FP)—Organized labor is on the job in Columbus at the special legislative session to see that no Ohio Cossack legislation is enacted. The legislature is in session to permit poverty-stricken country school districts to hand themselves deeper into debt to keep their schools open.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS PLAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE; WILL FIGHT GARMENT BOSSES' ATTACK

NEW YORK CITY.—(By Mail).—At a preliminary conference held at the Central Opera House at which delegates from progressive locals and minority groups in the needle trades unions attended, a resolution was adopted calling for a national conference of progressive and left wing groups in order to outline a program of action, by means of which it will be possible to resist the attempts of the parts of the employers to lower wages, lengthen hours and put in speed-up systems in the union shops throughout the country and to make plans by means of which it will be possible to bring the vast army of

Even Bill Green Sees Danger in Legislation Against Foreign-born

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Spying similar to that carried on in industry by employers against workers would result from passage into law of the alien registration and deportation bills now pending in congress, William Green, American Federation of Labor president, wired the New York meeting protesting these bills. The 1925 A. F. of L. convention denounced the bills, which would bring fingerprinting of all aliens now in the United States or who would come. Immigrant aid societies were among the organizers of the meeting.

IMPERIALISTS TRY TO FIGHT REDS IN CHINA

Organize League to De- fend Interests

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.—A group of representatives of the imperialist nations engaged in plundering China have become alarmed at the rapid spread of Bolshevik ideas among the masses and openly expressed sympathy with the anti-imperialist aims of the Soviet Union have launched an organization known as the "constitutional defense league," who proclaim their intention of "conducting wide spread propaganda in the orient against Communist doctrines spread by the Third International."

To Reveal Plans (?) As is customary with such aggressive organizations, they have announced that they have "documentary evidence" of widespread plans to establish Communist centers in Shanghai and other Chinese ports. They also boast that they have unlimited funds with which to carry on their work. The group is composed of spies, newspaper writers, secret agents of governments and includes Americans, British, French, Italian, Japanese, Belgians, Swiss, Portuguese and Swedish, with a sprinkling of renegade Chinese who have been bribed by the imperialist bandits trying to force fetters upon the Chinese masses in the interest of imperialism.

Communists Defy Them. The Communists of China and other oriental countries say they have no fear of the new organization, in spite of the fact that it is unquestionably backed by Wall Street, Lombard street and other financial centers of the world. The personnel of the outfit is, for the most part, known to the Communists and if ever they become a menace they will be properly dealt with.

With the nationalist movement steadily gaining power as it subdues one imperialist hireling after another, the time is not far distant when the whole imperialist crew will be placed aboard ship and sent back where they came from.

It is noteworthy and a hopeful sign that Chinese masses hold such ventures in contempt and the imperialist propaganda will fall on barren soil here.

Ohio University Is O. K., No Communism, Just Booze Drinking

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—No evidence of Communism being taught at Ohio State University was found by the special investigating committee, Gov. Doherty revealed after a study of the report.

War Department Meets Opposition to Attempt to Create "Cushy" Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The war department's request for \$1,404,532 to maintain an exhibit at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition from June to December met with opposition when members of the house industrial arts and expositions committee said the amount was "exorbitant." Lieut. Commander John T. Dunn, representing Secretary of War Davis, outlined a tentative plan to maintain 166 officers and 1,774 men at the exposition for six months.

Manchurian War Lord Learns a Lesson



Chang Tso-Lin, Tool of Japanese and U. S. Imperialism, Won't Forget It.

ALASKA HOTBED OF VICE UNDER COOLIDGE TOOL

Dope Sold in Schools; 'Red Lights' Flourish

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Charging that "frightful vice conditions" exist in Alaska, Dan Sutherland, the Alaska delegate to congress, protested to the senate judiciary committee against the reappointment of federal judge Thomas M. Reed and U. S. Attorney Arthur G. Shoop.

Sutherland pointed out that Reed and Shoop, as the first district's only criminal law enforcers, had "condoned and protected vice, open 'red light' districts, widespread lawlessness and a wholesale narcotic trade."

Sutherland declared the city of Kotzebue, with "5,000 population and 300 women of ill fame," was the worst spot in Alaska. The city was "cleaned up" once in 1924, he said, in preparation for the visit of the late President Harding but conditions now are "worse than ever before."

The two officials were recently reappointed by President Coolidge. In telling of vice conditions in Reed's district, Sutherland said the judge had appointed a United States commissioner who lived with a "woman in the tenderloin district."

SENATOR DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION OF SALE OF 200 SHIPS TO FORD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A senate investigation of the sale to Henry Ford of 200 steel freighters by the shipping board recently was demanded in a resolution introduced by Senator Bruce, democrat, of Maryland.

AUTO WORKERS FOR A TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The last regular meeting of Local 49 of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America passed a resolution favoring the formation of an American trade union delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics composed of responsible representatives of the organized labor movement who shall bring back to the workers of the United States accurate and authentic information on the conditions for the working class in the Soviet Union.

Jugo Slav Terror Seeks Terms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Another effort to settle the \$68,000,000 Jugo-Slavian debt to the United States failed today. Commissioners representing the two countries held a joint meeting and adjourned without reaching an agreement. Another meeting will be held later in the week.

BORAH TO SPEAK ON WORLD COURT AT CHICAGO MEET

Backed by Crowe-Barrett-Thompson Gang

According to arrangements being made by the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson hoodie outfit in the republican party of Cook county, Senator William E. Borah, principal opponent of the world court, is to open his nation-wide campaign against the court in Chicago on Washington's birthday, February 22. Arrangement are being made to hold the meeting in the Coliseum and Borah's presence is expected to aid the newly created alignment between the Crowe-Barrett and Thompson factions.

Nationalist Forces Engage in Fierce Battle with Wu Pei-fu

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Fierce fighting between the forces of Wu Pei-fu, an ally of the fascist general and imperialist tool Chang Tso-Lin, and the Tsuchun of Honan, who recently joined the forces of the nationalists, is taking place at Yueh Wei Chun according to a dispatch from Hankow.

12,000 WORKERS DEMONSTRATE IN PASSAIC STREETS

Ranks of Strikers In- crease as Fight Spreads

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 3.—Over 12,000 striking textile workers, their wives and children marched thru the main streets of Passaic today. The young workers in the parade added pep to the marching strikers. Workers along the line of march greeted the strikers as they realize that the battle of the textile workers is also their fight.

The strikers now demand a 10 per cent increase in wages over the old rate that was paid, better sanitary conditions and the 44-hour week. More workers have joined the strike. The Ludl textile shop workers were represented on the strike committee for the first time.

Slush, snow and raw weather failed utterly this morning to hold back the pickets at the Botany and Garfield mills where the strike is now completely tying up the whole works. One thousand men and women lined the streets in front of the entrances to the mills and called upon the few stragglers who had intended to go

(Continued on page 2)

THE CHALLENGE OF TACNA-ARICA

Statement of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League

THE All-America Anti-Imperialist League considers it of the utmost importance to expose what the United States government is doing in the Tacna-Arica region of South America, under pretense of arbitrating a dispute between Peru and Chile.

Nine months have passed since President Coolidge decided upon a plebiscite in Tacna and Arica, appointing to the essentially diplomatic post of chairman of the plebiscitary commission, not a diplomat but a general—whose diplomatic experience had been confined to commanding "doughboys" in France and chasing Pancho Villa over the northern desert of Mexico. General Pershing arrived at the port of Arica with a great show of material ostentation.

Numerous military aides accompanied him and a well-manned U. S. cruiser remained at anchor in Arica harbor. It was more like a force of occupation than a visiting arbitral mission.

DURING the succeeding period Pershing did little besides establish the supreme authority of the United States in the disputed provinces. The plebiscitary commission consisted of a Peruvian, a Chilean, and General Pershing as chairman, but Pershing ruled that he was the representative of President Coolidge and that the other two did not count. Assuming complete control over the situation, he has used his position in

ANTHRACITE MINERS' GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE REPUDIATES LEWIS' PROPOSALS TO COAL OPERATORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—A smashing blow was delivered the Lewis machine by the action of the special session of the general grievance committee meeting to consider the proposals of President John L. Lewis to the Philadelphia conference. It unanimously repudiated the 5-year agreement, voluntary arbitration and other proposals and demanded that the scale committee stand by the convention demands.

The conference unanimously accepted the offer of the International Workers' Aid to establish relief kitchens in the anthracite strike district to aid the miners and their families. Bishop William Montgomery Brown has been invited to address the next meeting of the committee. Officials of the miners' union were severely criticized for supplying no relief to the striking miners.

When the presence of Pat Toohy, who was there as a reported for the DAILY WORKER was made known, he was greeted by enthusiastic applause and the committee voted to give Toohy the floor despite the opposition of the machine delegates, who bolted the meeting.

Accept Progressive Platform. Toohy in his speech dwelt on the issues facing the miners and pointed out the steps the miners must take in order to win the strike. He was given a unanimous vote of appreciation for his able analysis of the situation.

Toohy made his first public appearance since his arrest before 800 members of the Local Union 1138 last night, where he presented the program of the Progressive Miners. The program was concurred in by the union local.

The action of the general committee is intended to have its influence on the negotiations being carried on in the Philadelphia conference as it did on the conference that was held in New York City.

The International Workers' Aid is expected to shortly put in a number of relief kitchens in the anthracite field following the acceptance of the offer by the miners' grievance committee.

MINERS REFUSE WORK ON 1917 WAGE SCALES

BELLAIRE, O.—(FP)—Efforts to get union miners on strike or unemployed to work in the Pittsburgh district under the 1917 scale have failed. One year's work and transportation advance are the bait dangled before the penniless men, but they refuse to swallow it. Failure has also been written on attempts to open small Ohio mines under the nonunion scale.

Cleveland Carpenters and Painters Locals Aid Striking Miners

CLEVELAND.—(FP)—Carpenters Local 1242 and Painters Local 765 have given \$200 to aid the striking West Virginia miners.

CHICAGO LABOR AIDS ZEIGLER MINERS' FIGHT

I.L.D. Exposes Klan and Farrington Machine

The International Labor Defense is mobilizing the Chicago trade unions for moral and financial support for the thirteen miners in Zeigler, Ill., who are being prosecuted by the Zeigler coal barons, ku klux klan and reactionary union officials, on trumped up charges. Members of the International Labor Defense are appearing before local unions with a resolution protesting the prosecution of these innocent trade unionists and asking them to pass this resolution and donate as much money as possible to finance the trial.

Local No. 39 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers adopted this resolution and donated \$50. It also affiliated with the International Labor Defense Local No. 152 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was visited by a speaker and action on the matter was referred to the executive board. Painters' Local No. 275 adopted the resolution and donated \$50 toward the Zeigler trial. Machinists' No. 337, already affiliated with the International Labor Defense, donated \$10 for Zeigler. (Continued on page 2)

POLICE DISRUPT MASS MEETING; ARREST SPEAKER

Lithuanian Clergy Help Frame-up Bimba

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Police stopped a Lithuanian mass meeting in Worcester which was called to protest the white terror in Lithuania and arrested A. Bimba for a lecture in Montello, Mass.

Bimba is charged with having "denied the existence of god" and "inciting to overthrow the United States government." Workers present at the meeting realized that it was an attempt on the part of the Lithuanian Roman catholic clergy to frame up the speaker as he exposed the brutal methods used by the clericals in Lithuania against workers and peasants who protest against the bad living conditions and the corruption of the Lithuanian government.

The trial will take place Feb. 10 at Brockton. Pending the trial the speaker is released on \$1,500 bail.

Where
Trouble
Looms
in
South
America



The Miner to the Magnate: "Go Ahead, Go Ahead—You First!"



CHOOSE FOUR JURORS OUT OF FIRST PANEL

Witnesses Excused for Day at Miners' Trial

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 3.—After examining 24 men in the trial of 13 Zeigler miners, who have been framed by the Ku klux klan and the Farrington machine, charged with attempting to kill Delbert B. Cobb, vice-president of Sub-District 9, United Mine Workers of America, four men were accepted on the jury today.

Seventeen men were excused by the defense on peremptory challenges, one for cause and two were excused by the state.

A new panel of 100 from the rural districts has been called. It was not expected that a jury would be selected before tomorrow at least and the witnesses, numbering approximately 200 have been excused until that time.

Curiosity Seekers View Body of Actress

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—Curiosity seekers flocked to the undertaking parlor to view the body of Barbara La Marr, a screen actress. She was covered with a pink, gold and lace gown and placed on a gold velvet stand. A special warehouse was necessary to house the floral tributes. The funeral services will be conducted by a Christian "science" reader.

Soviet Union Sets Aside \$500,000 for Homeless Children

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 3.—The Soviet government has appropriated \$500,000 for the relief of homeless children. It is estimated that there are at present 400,000 homeless children in the entire Soviet Union and all attempts are being made by the Soviets to provide homes and food for these children.

Yonkers Will Hold Lenin Mass Meeting

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Lenin memorial meeting here will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 20 Warburton Ave., Sunday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID TO OPEN RELIEF KITCHENS FOR STRIKING ANTHRACITE MINERS

I. W. A. News Service.

The striking anthracite miners have sent a request to the International Workers' Aid to establish relief kitchens in order to aid them and their families thru the bitter struggle that they are now engaged in with the coal operators.

Telegrams are being sent to every member of the national committee and other individuals calling for donations for the establishment of these kitchens.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, national chairman of the International Workers' Aid, was the first to respond to the call with a check for \$250. All donations should be sent immediately to the International Workers' Aid, 1593 W. Madison Street, Room 803, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Labor Is Giving Aid to the Zeigler Miners' Fight

(Continued from page 1)

gler defense. Many other local unions will be visited.

The resolution on the Zeigler frame-up is as follows:

"WHEREAS, thirteen out of twenty union miners, members of the Zeigler local of the United Mine Workers of America are now on trial in Benton, Illinois, on a frame-up charge of 'assault with intent to murder,' D. B. Cobb, vice-president of the local sub-district, and

"WHEREAS, the indicted union men are victims of a conspiracy on the part of the coal operators, the Farrington machine aided by the Ku klux klan and the Len Small administration to crush the progressive miners who were fighting for the interests of the union coal diggers, and

"WHEREAS, those indicted miners are innocent of any offense but on the contrary were themselves victims of violence on the part of the operators and their henchmen, and

"WHEREAS, Frank Corbushley, one of the indicted miners, has been charged with the murder of Mike Sarnovich, a progressive member of the union, the eyewitnesses are willing to testify that Alex Hargis a member of the Ku klux klan fired the fatal shot and the preliminary coroner's jury held him on the murder charge, and

"WHEREAS, those miners now on trial who have not committed any crime but have devoted their energies to helping their fellow workers better their conditions may be sent to prison for long periods if the prosecution succeeds in convicting them, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED, that this local union, protests against the persecution of our brothers of the Zeigler local of the United Mine Workers of America and that we pledge them our support in their trial and be it further

"RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of America, John Walker, president of Illinois Federation of Labor, the Bell and Zoller Coal company and the labor press."

SENATE BILL PROHIBITS INTER-MARRIAGE OF NEGRO AND WHITE RACES IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A bill proposing a national law to prohibit the inter-marriage of the white and black races was introduced in the senate by Senator Blease, democrat, of South Carolina.

COAL PARLEY IS BROKEN OFF FOR THIRD TIME

"Call Out Maintenance Men," Miners' Demand

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Negotiations between the coal operators and the Miners' Union officials have been broken off for the third time since last July.

The break came after a four hour's conference in which the operator's plan and the plan proposed by the Lewis henchmen, which was repudiated by the strike is now in its sixth month point out progressive miners and the class collaborating mine union heads instead of calling out the maintenance men and forcing the coal operators to terms very quickly are spending their time dicker in swell cafes and taking week-end vacations while the striking miners suffer hunger and want. The demand for calling out the maintenance men and some measures of relief on the part of the union is growing daily. Many of the miners are in need of food and clothing.

His reference to senators playing politics brought hot retorts from the floor of that body. Pat Harrison, a staunch supporter of Coolidge's world court program, had to have campaign material, so he made a political speech assailing Coolidge as one who devoted all his time to politics.

Another critic of the president's utterances was Senator Burton K. Wheeler, running mate with La Follette in 1924, who is also one of the supporters of the world court. Wheeler brought up the question of graft and corruption, stating that instead of prosecuting the guilty Coolidge and his associates, spent all their time trying to bring charges against those senators who had exposed the mess and conducted investigations of the scandals.

All this is considered the real beginning of the campaign in which the republicans and democrats will try to create the illusion that there is any difference between them in spite of the fact that they united on Morgan's conspiracy to get the nation into the world court.

Unemployment is on increase in Denmark

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3.—The unemployment figures for the first week of the new year show a tremendous increase. The number of workers in receipt of benefit from the trade unions has leapt up from 73,000 to 84,000; that means that one out of every three organized workers is out of a job. These figures only apply to organized workers; the total number of unemployed in the whole country is of course considerably higher than that. The official statistics are not available, but the total number might probably be estimated at something like 100,000 or more.

YORKVILLE POLICE RE-ARREST BUKSA; IS NOW HELD IN PRISON

YORKVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 3.—John Buksa, who was arrested for distributing Workers (Communist) Party leaflets and slated for deportation, has been re-arrested and is being held in prison. The International Labor Defense is handling this case.

COOLIDGE AND SENATORS IN POLITICAL ROW

Doesn't Mention the Mellon Scandal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—With a new series of scandals threatening to break about his head, President Coolidge yesterday tried to overcome them by discussing interviews to reporters on his alleged opinions regarding problems confronting the government. He discussed the world court, disarmament, the army and navy disputes and claimed that since this is the "open season" for politics the people should not take the speeches of senators too seriously. He was careful to refrain from mentioning the notorious aluminum trust scandals, which involve the chief of his administration, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, who holds his office in plain violation of law and of the constitution of the United States.

Defense Adequate.

Army and navy defenses are adequate and the propaganda about the breakdown of national defense is simply an effort on the part of certain groups to secure larger appropriations from congress, according to Coolidge. He accused of false and misleading propaganda those who criticize defenses. Obviously his statement was an attempt to maintain the armed forces at their highest possible efficiency and he resents special interests advocating separation of the various departments of national defense, a program that has been strongly supported by air-craft manufacturers. As the agent of the capitalist class as a whole Coolidge must defend a powerful army and navy and cannot let the various groups endanger by their special interests the armed forces of the imperialists.

Haunted by Court.

That Coolidge is staggering under the blows delivered the world court is revealed by his reticence that the court is not the back door to the league and his declaration that he believes the majority of the people of the country oppose entrance to the league and that no such move is contemplated thru the court.

He exposed his own incapacity to understand the relationship of the league and the court by stating that the court is a judicial body, while the league is a political body. If he were half as intelligent as his supporters would have us believe he would realize that the court is quasi-judicial and political and that the role of the league is to be the armed force that backs up the court decision.

On disarmament he said that the arms conference are neither clear nor convincing and that this country will force the holding of the conference as soon as possible.

He said nothing of the announcement of Britain that a revision of the Washington naval treaties would be demanded. As the agent of the House of Morgan, Coolidge wants further limitation of European armaments so that more of the debts may be paid and in order that Morgan may still further penetrate Europe.

Hot Retort in Senate.

His reference to senators playing politics brought hot retorts from the floor of that body. Pat Harrison, a staunch supporter of Coolidge's world court program, had to have campaign material, so he made a political speech assailing Coolidge as one who devoted all his time to politics.

Another critic of the president's utterances was Senator Burton K. Wheeler, running mate with La Follette in 1924, who is also one of the supporters of the world court. Wheeler brought up the question of graft and corruption, stating that instead of prosecuting the guilty Coolidge and his associates, spent all their time trying to bring charges against those senators who had exposed the mess and conducted investigations of the scandals.

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Capitalist Monster Dies But Social System That Spawned Him Still Lives

By J. LOUIS ENODAH.

TODAY, William Madison Wood, multi-millionaire woolen trust czar is dead among luxurious surroundings in Florida. The event becomes the leading feature of the day in the kept press, while at the same time another item, only a few lines long, is hidden away in an obscure corner telling another story as follows:

Kentucky Senate Rejects Child Labor Amendment.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—(AP)—The Kentucky senate today rejected without a dissenting vote, the proposed child labor amendment to the United States constitution.

Wood, the enslaver of humanity, who used all the power of his amassed millions to beat down the workers, is dead; but the Wood system lives on. The above item, giving the action of the Kentucky senate in capitalism's war on the children, would prove a fitting epitaph on Wood's tombstone. He would glory in it, even in his grave, if such things are possible.

Wood was part of "the New England system," that includes the strikebreaker, President Cal Coolidge, in the political arena, and William H. Butler, another multi-millionaire mill owner, as one of the powerful connecting links between Coolidge and the capitalist world that picked him out of backwoods obscurity to be used and manipulated for its own purposes.

Wood, like Butler, made open war on labor. The American Woolen company, which grew into the largest textile manufacturing organization in the world, boasting "the Wood Worsted Mill in Lawrence, Mass., the largest plant of its kind on earth," named after Wood himself, also stands as one of the most powerful citadels of capitalism in the war against American labor.

The Wood-Butler system of war against the unions, wage cuts, spying on the workers, the speed-up, efforts at building traitor "company unions," the use of the frame-up, the bringing in of the police and the state militia, is the accepted "system" of the Coolidge administration.

Numerous revolts have taken place against the Wood system. The desperate and restless New England textile workers are continually striking at their chains. One of the historic chapters in America's labor history records "the Lawrence strike" of 1912, when the frame-up system was brot into use and workers sent to prison for long terms. The militia were called out to prevent children being sent out of the strike zone to be cared for by friends. The mill owners knew that the sight of their starving children was helping to force the workers back to their jobs.

So vicious was the industrial warfare carried on by the woolen trust against the workers that it couldn't prevent Wood from being indicted for conspiracy to "plant" dynamite, which had been found in the homes of several mill "hands" in an effort to "frame" them. Wood was, of course, freed by the courts of his class, but later he even confessed to being guilty on a similar charge. But he never went to prison. As Wood died in the midst of Florida's tropical splendor, Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of this same Wood "open shop" system, still sit in prison in the shadow of the hungry galleys in Massachusetts.

Again in 1920, the tail end of the anti-trust prosecutions, that have now entirely disappeared under Coolidge, hit Wood's woolen trust with an indictment for profiteering in the sale of woolen cloth. An obliging judge threw the case out of court.

It may be said that hundreds of thousands of workers in New England learned to hate Wood. The passing of Wood must convince these workers that hatred against an individual is useless unless it is converted into a hatred for the social system that produced this ugly offspring. That hatred must manifest itself in renewed efforts to organize New England's workers, in the textile industry, the shoe industry and all other "open shop" plants. It must manifest itself in an effort to win the workers away from the political parties of their masters, thru the building of the labor party, that must spread off into the southern states where the New England profiteers are now sending many of their mills to take advantage of the exploitation of children there permitted them.

Wood, the capitalist monster, is dead, but the capitalist social order that spawned him is still here, to be fought and destroyed by an awakened and class conscious working class.

12,000 Workers on Strike Parade the Streets in Passaic

(Continued from page 1)

to work to join them in the great fight against the 10 per cent wage cuts that the inhuman bosses have imposed upon the slaves of the textile industry, with the result that the ranks of the strikers are now more solid and the number of scabs have fallen down to almost zero.

Strike Grips Passaic.

The strike is now two weeks old and is promising to last till the 10 per cent cut is abandoned and union conditions adopted in the mills. In all the history of Passaic there has not been such general uprising against the tyranny of the textile barons as now.

The Botany workers were first to go out—first about 3,000, then followed another thousand, and every morning the pickets have brot out more, till there are now over 6,000 of the Botany Mill workers in the strike. These sent pickets to the Garfield mills and pulled down 800 the first morning and since then about 200 have joined the strikers, leaving the mill deserted. Passaic Worsted has also come out to the number of over 800.

Strikers Carry Slogans.

The pickets are carrying banners with inscriptions such as: "Our reward after 40 years—10 per cent cut."

"Old age is rewarded in the mills by being kicked into the street."

"The wages of sin is death, but the

bosses are the sinners! Strike! Don't scab!"

Empty milk bottle, inscription: "Things that cause strikes! More milk for the baby! Strike!"

Drawing of old pair of socks, "A mill man's Sunday socks, one pair a year. Mr. boss we want our wage cuts back."

Some of the shouts that the pickets greet the bosses with are: "We want pork chops—not bologna!"

"Are we going to win? We should smile. We've been fighting starvation for a hell of a while."

Albert Weisbord, the organizer, is on the job day and night, and with a strike committee of 100 he is keeping the workers together in a solid phalanx. "The situation is increasingly favorable. The Lodi mill is getting more and more 'shaky,'" said Weisbord, "and more and more workers are coming out, and we expect them all out this week." They will have a delegate in the United Front Committee today for the first time.

Negro Workers Join Battle.

The colored workers in the mills are very much elated over the fact that Weisbord is the first to shake their hand in this fight where neither color, creed or nationality is recognized. Many of the mill workers are colored and have come out with the rest to fight for justice.

In the Lodi mills the workers are compelled to submit to finger printing in order to secure work that pays from \$12 to \$18 a week. They are ordered to carry the cards with their finger print on it at all times. This they resent most bitterly and are willing to do anything to have that system abolished. When told that no

ENTRANCE TO U. S. REFUSED LABOR EDITOR

Daily Worker Demands Coolidge Revoke Ban

The refusal of the United States immigration authorities to allow T. E. Moore, editor of the One Big Union Bulletin of Winnipeg, Canada, to enter the United States to attend the annual meeting of the Federated Press, member papers at Chicago, Feb. 5, is meeting with the most vigorous protest from the member papers of the Federated Press. Moore is refused entrance into the United States not as an individual but because he is the editor of a labor paper.

DAILY WORKER Protest.

The DAILY WORKER, as one of the member papers of the Federated Press, has sent the following telegram of protest to President Coolidge demanding that the same privileges as are accorded to capitalist newspaper editors and reporters be accorded to the editors of labor papers and that Moore be allowed entrance into the United States to attend the annual conference:

"The DAILY WORKER enters emphatic protest at action of immigration authorities in barring T. E. Moore of Winnipeg from the United States. Moore, who is editor of the One Big Union Bulletin was about to attend annual meeting of the Federated Press of which his paper is a member to be held in Chicago, Feb. 5, when authorities told him he was barred not as an individual but as editor of his paper."

"The DAILY WORKER as another member of the Federated Press and in the name of the same freedom to labor editors as is commonly accorded to capitalist editors requests you to have the order reversed so that Moore may attend the annual meeting and so that appearance of discrimination by your administration against working class publications may be removed."

"J. Louis Engdahl, Editor." Moore upon being informed that he would not be allowed to enter the United States sent the following telegram to the Federated Press showing that the immigration authorities barred him because he was an editor of a labor paper and called upon the Federated Press to wire its members to protest against such an action.

"The United States immigration authorities have refused me entrance to the states to attend annual meeting. Refused not for personal reasons but because I am connected with One Big Union Bulletin as editor. Have wired protest to Washington and will appreciate it if Federated Press will protest and ask paper members to protest by wire."

The American Civil Liberties Union upon being informed of the action of the immigration authorities sent the following telegram to the Federated Press telling them to have their friends wire the commissioner general, bureau of immigration, department of labor to instruct the Montreal commissioner to admit Moore to attend the annual meeting of the Federated Press.

"We advise that instead of protest friends of Federated Press wire Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, requesting that he instruct Montreal inspector to admit Moore for specific purpose, explaining he is not Communist and seeks entry on peaceable mission. This is advice of our counsel, "Forrest Bailey, Director."

finger printing is allowed in union shops they all declared themselves ready to join the union.

Fight Spy System.

The spy system is carried to the very extreme in the Lodi mill and no worker who is known as a thinker or who talks to his fellows is allowed to remain in the mill. The blacklist is perfect so that no man who has been fired can ever get a job there again.

The strike meetings in Passaic and Garfield pack the halls to overflowing and the workers are eager to hear the news of the development of the strike and the report of the picket lines that go out faithfully morning and night.

Arrange Relief.

The committee is busy arranging for relief for those who will be in need of help if the strike continues for any length of time, for all are determined that no matter how long it takes they will not go back until the wage cut of 10 per cent is given back and union control is allowed.

Over 100 Members in Russian I.L.D. Branch

In a notice about the affair to be given by the Russian I. L. D. branch in Chicago, it was stated that the branch has over 50 members. We are informed that this is incorrect. The branch has over 100 members and is very active in getting more members. The concert and dance given by the branch will be held at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8 p. m.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

SPEED RAILROAD WORKERS TO CUT PROFIT MELONS

Fewer Workers Doing More Than Year Ago

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Speeding up of railroad employees in the interest of bigger profits for investors continues, according to Interstate Commerce Commission figures. These show that the railroads with fewer employees are carrying more freight and operating more passenger-car-miles than in either 1924 or 1923.

There were 5,573 fewer workers on railroad payrolls in October 1925 than in October 1924, although traffic was larger in October 1925 by nearly 1,000,000,000 net ton-miles and by over 13,000,000 passenger car-miles.

More striking reductions have taken place since 1923. Excluding general and division offices there were 1,920,054 railroad employees in October 1923 compared with 1,800,453 in Oct. 1925. This reduction of approximately 120,000 in the number of employees meant a saving of over \$13,000,000 in the month's wages in spite of the fact that in 1925 the railroads handled nearly 2,000,000,000 more net ton-miles of freight and 10,000,000 more passenger car-miles.

The reduction in number employed between October 1923 and 1925 as it hit typical groups of employees appears in the figures:

	1923	1925
Number employed	140,430	134,821
Clerks (Class B)	228,215	223,981
Section labor	23,502	19,721
Freight carmen	105,963	87,638
Machinists	68,902	60,651
Helpers	133,302	113,303
Shop labor	116,199	101,503
Telegraphers	41,824	39,496
Freight handlers	43,792	41,648
Conductors	60,925	59,269
Brakemen	139,246	133,303
Engineers	70,684	67,682
Firemen	73,458	69,783

The shop crafts have suffered most in these layoffs with approximately 72,000 fewer jobs than in October 1923. The train and engine service employees follow with about 15,000 fewer employed in 1925 than in 1923. Since 1923 the shopmen's October payroll has dropped from \$76,026,274 to \$65,284,859 or more than 14% in spite of the general 5% wage increases secured by the transportation brotherhoods the total paid them in wages has increased only about 1%.

Comparison with October 1920, shows the number of employees reduced by more than 300,000 and total wages for the month by more than \$30,000,000. This means that since October 1920, the railroads have lopped 24% off the amount paid in wages. In the same period the average wage per employee dropped about 11%, from \$156 to \$139 for the month.

STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNISTS

The famous letter of the Communist International to the Mexican Communist Party is more than a historical document. It points out clearly the road to all American workers. Read it!

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Government Geologists Explore Arctic Alaska For Rich Oil Deposits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A new effort is to be made to locate oil in the vast ice-locked area of Arctic Alaska. It was announced by the department of the interior.

Two government geologists will leave Washington shortly to spend eight months in the Arctic region in an effort to find out whether there are oil deposits in the frozen north. They must start traveling in winter in order to be there to take advantage of the short open season during the summer.

EXPLOIT ONE MILLION MILL WORKERS HERE

In Some Lines Undersell Even India

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—One million workers in the textile industry in the United States find themselves sinking lower and lower in the economic scale, while their rate of production and the profit taken by their employers go rapidly upward.

In certain lines they now can undersell the products of mills in India and Japan. The machinery used in this country is better than that used abroad, and the average wage for American cotton mill operatives is only about \$15 a week. Great numbers of children are employed at \$7 to \$10 a week.

Shoddy Industry.

Woolen mills in the United States that produce goods which have as much as 75 per cent virgin wool are not more than ten in number. The so-called shoddy industry is a shoddy industry, in which good wool is not over 35 per cent of the material, although the manufacturers have enjoyed a tariff on wool of 31 cents a pound.

Wages in these mills are slightly better than in cotton mills, due to the heroic defense put up by the workers in repeated strikes against wage reductions in recent years.

The American Woolen Co., whose capital has been increased—from accumulated profits—from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000—is now trying to make its workers produce dividends on this larger capitalization.

3,000 Per Cent Profit.

An independent mill at Uxbridge, Mass., which had long been run on a basis of capitalization in harmony with the actual investment, declared a stock dividend, in 1913, of 3,223 per cent, and then cut wages in an attempt to produce dividends on this flood of watered stock.

Silk workers are rapidly increasing in numbers. Unskilled workers in the many mills in western Pennsylvania get \$11 a week on the average, as silk throwers. At the other end of the economic scale are the well-organized knitters of full-fashioned silk hosiery, who get \$50 a week.

The product of these skilled knitters is sold in the English market, after paying a British tariff duty of 33 per cent, in successful competition with British-made goods. The number of workers in the silk industry getting \$50 a week is very small in comparison with the number getting \$11 a week. The tendency is toward more machinery and less skilled labor.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

BIG BUSINESS SEES DROP BY END OF YEAR

Credit Pyramid May Collapse in 1926

Set up out of present wages the largest possible reserves to meet inevitable trade adjustments! That is the New Year message of chairman Rawson of the Union Trust Co., Chicago. Set up reserves for the coming emergency, he also tells owners and managers. His advice reflects seasoned opinion that the course of business activity is likely to be downward before the end of 1926.

"On general grounds," says Benjamin Baker of The Annalist, "a fair forecast for the year now beginning would be a continuation of present business activity well into the year, with the probability of considerable recessions, later, in building and in automobiles. These would depress business. The use of bank credit to finance ordinary consumption has gone to extremes, as has also its use for capital investment."

Vice-Pres. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. expects "that general business and prosperity will continue to rise during the first quarter of 1926, reach a top in the 2nd or 3rd quarter and be in the early stages of depression in the last quarter."

Pres. Moody of Moody's Investors Service thinks it "improbable that unemployment will approach that of 1921" but he foresees curtailment in the building and steel.

Such observations offer a striking contrast with the pipe dreams of those who see in recent enthusiasm for employer-employee cooperation, with its emphasis on production and high wages, the beginning of permanent prosperity. Contrary to these hopeful, current wages are not high enough to create a sufficient demand for the products of industry and present high standards are maintained by instalment purchasing which mortgages the wage earner's future. Says Chairman Clark of the First National Bank of Detroit, "Pyramiding instalment purchases is economically unsound and will be a large contributing factor to trouble in our emergency."

Underlying all these explanations, however, is the belief of financiers that basic costs in industry (meaning wages) are still too high, that the deflation of 1921-22 was only a beginning and that it is time for the next step. They are thinking in terms of international competition with the low-paid labor of Europe and Asia. This world situation will wreck dreams of an American capitalist utopia.

SOVIET UNION INCREASES ITS SCHOOL BUDGET

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE, (Special Moscow Correspondent of The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 3.—The amount spent on public education in the U. S. S. R. during the current school year is more than double that spent last year. In the year 1923-24, 56,000,000 rubles were spent, this year this sum has been raised to 114,000,000 rubles. Whereas last year the local budgets provided 68.3 per cent and the state expenditures 31.7 per cent; this year the state's share has been raised to almost 40 per cent. Almost a third of the general budget of the U. S. S. R. is devoted to popular education.

All children of school age in Leningrad are this year provided with adequate school facilities. The increase over 1913 amounts to 42 per cent.

But not only juvenile education is given increased attention. The connection between city and village is being cemented through extensive village courses for peasants, farm laborers and demobilized soldiers. The Russian Communist Party maintains a special school in Moscow for training teachers and party leaders for work in the villages.

Connections with the many non-Russian peoples are also constantly improved through the commissariat for education. Ethnological and archeological studies in the Caucasus and in the far North build up the race pride of these peoples in the interest of general Soviet progress whereas the old czarist efforts to suppress such knowledge resulted in constant dissatisfaction and revolt. Funds have been granted for the establishment of an institute for scientific research in Turkmenistan. The Oriental Research Institute of Moscow has just celebrated its fifth anniversary. It is engaged in research in economics, geography and sociology of the East. New alphabets, based upon the Latin, are being worked out for use both in Soviet Armenia and Abkhazia. The Armenian Kurds have hitherto used a highly intricate and Arabian script.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

Brownville Mothers Decline Strike; Fight Shifting of Children

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The mothers of 100 children, who were transferred from Public School 210 in Brownville to Public School 23, nine blocks away, refuse to let their children go to school and have declared a strike.

The mothers point out that Public School 210 is not overcrowded and declare that they will not allow their children to be thrown around by the board of education like shuttlecocks. The mothers show that in order to reach the new school, the children must cross the crowded Atlantic Avenue and point to the great danger to the youngsters' lives.

About a year ago the children were transferred from Public School 104 to 210 and many of the same children are being transferred to Public School 23. The mothers are determined to stick together and will fight any attempts on the part of the police or the school authorities to break their strike until their demands are granted.

MORGAN'S BANK GOT 100 PCT. CASH PROFIT IN 1925

But There Are Many More Like It

The 100% cash dividend rate of Morgan's First National Bank of New York reflects the toll levied by millionaire bankers on the country's 1925 prosperity. First National leads the parade. But the other big banks follow with profits which would turn Midas green with envy.

Altogether the owners of national banks throughout the country took 1925 profits totaling \$223,935,000, an increase of \$28,229,000 over 1924. This means that the combined capital of the 8,070 banks turned a profit of more than 16%. These profits exceed by several millions all the salaries and wages paid by the banks for the conduct of their business.

Out of these profits the bankers paid themselves cash dividends totaling \$155,033,000. The remainder increased their undivided surplus profits from \$1,090,578,000 to \$1,118,953,000, a sum nearly equal to the entire par value of their capital stock.

The extraordinary flow of this tribute to leading New York banks is shown in the following figures from The Wall Street Journal. They give the percentage of profit to capital stock and the dividend rate in 1925.

N. Y. Banks, 1925	Profits	Dividends
Chase National	28.8%	20%
Chemical National	40.4	24
Commerce	16.7	16
Corn Exchange	32.7	20
First National	140.1	100
Hanover National	64.9	24
Mechanics & Metals	17.3	20
National City	24.4	20
Seaboard National	33.1	16
Bankers Trust	37.4	20
Central Union Trust	43.5	28
Equitable Trust	18.7	12
Farmers Loan & Trust	28.3	16
Guaranty Trust	21.0	12
New York Trust	29.9	20

These are the prominent institutions of the money trust which controls railroads, steel mills, oil, copper, coal, meat packing, and the country's other basic industries. But some of the smaller banks rank with them when it comes to profits.

The National is down for a 37.6% profit and 8% dividends. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Trust shows only 1.1% profit and no dividends. Empire Trust, in which the locomotive engineers are heavily interested, made a 29.9% profit and paid 16% dividends.

But Morgan's First National, captained by his lieutenant George F. Baker, remains the model of what a bank should be to its owners. Starting in 1863 with \$200,000 in capital stock it has paid cash dividends totaling \$139,510,000 and has in addition accumulated undivided profits to a total of \$89,816,956. Its resources now total half a million dollars. Its stock is held at \$2,990 a share and with few exceptions it is in the hands of the inner Morgan circle.

Bay City Musicians Donate \$50 to Miners

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Michigan Musicians Association in its ninth annual convention held at this city donated \$50 to aid the miners strike and passed a resolution asking all Michigan locals of musicians to make immediate donations to help the miners in their fight.

They also reiterated their denunciation of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalist Law and again urged the Legislature to repeal it. The next convention of the Michigan Musicians Association will be held at Jackson the second Thursday in March 1927.

Two progressives, Allen Loehr of Saginaw and Wm. Mollenhauer of Detroit were elected on the state executive committee.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

EXPERT'S BOOK APPLAUDS RUSS ART CUSTODIAN

Soviet Uses More Care Than Monks Did

BERLIN—(FP)—Seldom has the question of art in the Soviet Union received more thorough treatment than in a book published in Britain written by sir Martin Conway, one of the foremost art critics of England. Conway states in the introduction that he is neither pro-soviet nor anti-soviet. He did not go to Russia to study politics but to see art and his expectations were more than justified. He writes:

"The public museums of Russia, the Hermitage in Petersburg and the museums in Moscow are of old-standing fame. I knew what to expect. But the wealth of the czars, in palaces and in every kind of treasure within them far surpassed all my expectations, and now, as I look back, there sparkle and shine in my memory incredible quantities of jewels, masses of plate, measured rather by tons than by numbers, countless quantities of porcelain filling gallery after gallery, and leaving yet 75,000 pieces for which exhibition rooms cannot be found. I also recall great vases, and tables and even walls of lapis lazuli and malachite, statues and busts, antique and modern, upwards of 20,000 pictures, vast collections of drawings and engravings, endless suites of furniture, walls covered with tapestries and carpeted floors by the acres, icons by the thousand, sheeted with embossed covers of silver gilt and enamel, . . . and every object that the genius of man has brought into existence and his decorative instincts have embellished."

Conway marvels that such a mass of treasure should have escaped "the 'It was far otherwise in France in 1789," he notes. There, treasures of church and state alike went into the melting pot. "Hardly any of the works of French goldsmiths of the 18th century escaped. Ruin overtook the great abbots, and many of the noblest examples of medieval architecture were leveled to the ground."

"In Russia nothing of the kind has happened. The monasteries, indeed, have been suppressed and their property confiscated, but so far from being injured, their paintings, their vestments, their jewels and embroideries have been carefully gathered together and many of them saved from the progressive decay which they were suffering. They are better cared for by the soviet government than they were by the monks."

These are but samples of the comment contained in this remarkable study, which appears under the title Art Treasures in Soviet Russia. The author pays little or no attention to economics and sociology, but on the field of art he shows that the soviet authorities have preserved the treasures of the state and the church to an almost unbelievable extent.

American editors who may be contemplating articles on the destructive-ness of working-class rule in the Soviet Union should glance through this book.

Injunction Against I. W. W. Thrown Out; Violated at Start

Legal notice of what has long been a practical fact was taken Jan. 19 when the Chicago chancery authorities threw out the injunction against the I. W. W. obtained by a disgruntled faction in the summer of 1924. A few days after Denis Sullivan, the injunction czar, had issued the writ, the padlock was smashed off the headquarters door and union business went on as usual.

Now, a year and a half later, the law takes cognizance of reality. The injunction factions ran out of money and failed to win the support it had banked on from the membership after a general convention expelled the ring leaders. The writ was finally thrown out because those originally applying for it failed to appear in court.

Fire Sweeps South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 3.—One fireman was killed, three were injured and property valued at \$3,250,000 was destroyed here today in a fire which started in the Brandon Clothing store, spread to several others in the downtown business district and was brot under control only after it had been fought six hours.

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Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Ask \$381,233,726 to Make Up Budget Deficits for 1925

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Deficiency appropriations aggregating \$381,233,726 to make up deficits in allowances by congress for various governmental purposes in 1925 were authorized by a bill favorably reported from the house appropriations committee.

Four items in the bill take up about \$350,000,000 of this amount. They are: Refund of taxes, \$149,250,000; postal pay increases, \$97,265,821; federal good roads aid to states, \$26,675,000; soldiers bonus and hospitalization, \$78,000,000.

MORGAN CHOOSES W. VA. MINES TO USE IN MERGER

Open Shop Coal Field Ruled by Bankers

Complete absence of unionism appears to have been a determining factor in selecting southern West Virginia for the first billion dollar soft coal merger. Although the creation of this trust has been carefully kept from the public a news leak gave the trade journal Black Diamond important outlines of the plan to unite all the independent mines in the region.

This consolidation will be like the elder J. P. Morgan's anthracite one of a generation ago. Its capitalization is said to include \$300,000,000 in 10-year bonds, \$300,000,000 in 30-year bonds and \$200,000,000 in stock. The figures are approximate. A quarter of the stock will go to the financiers who are behind the merger.

Black Diamond quotes one of the operators concerned as follows: "If the merger can get all the operations in southern West Virginia it will go on further. It wants the best coal in America and believes it can be found in southern West Virginia where the best mining conditions prevail. The men behind the deal not only look at the production, but at the labor situation. Southern West Virginia has risen to every crisis in the coal history of America, and that is what has attracted the financiers. They are banking on West Virginia miners as well as operators and believe that it is a safe investment."

In other words they are banking on the belief that where there is no labor organization there will be no strikes.

It's Filthy

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Organization
MeetingsWAUKEGAN HAS
INTERNATIONAL
LENIN MEETINGSan Francisco Holds
Memorial

WAUKEGAN, Feb. 3.—Workers of many nationalities in Waukegan came to hear of the life of Lenin at the Workingmen's Hall. The fire of Lenin's enthusiasm was conveyed to them in a program varied and complete. There was a battery of speakers, representing many phases of the revolutionary movement, not only of the present, but of the future. Ernest Simpson, of the Waukegan Young Pioneers; Phil Boyer, of the Waukegan Young Workers (Communist) League; George Halonen, (Communist) director of the Cooperatives Central Exchange, Superior, Wis.; and William Simons, Secretary, Workers School, Chicago.

A sign of the future realization of Lenin's theory came in the speeches of the Pioneers and Young Workers (Communist) League representatives. Comrade Halonen spoke briefly on Lenin and the Cooperatives. Comrade Simons showed the main accomplishments of Lenin, and explained the increasing struggle between the imperialist powers. He called on the workers to defend Soviet Russia against any attack from the imperialist powers and urged the formation of a labor party, support of the American Negro Labor Congress, and the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. He urged all who believed in Lenin's work, to join Lenin's party, the Workers (Communist) Party.

The musical part of the program was furnished by the Workers' Band, the Young Pioneers Chorus, the Lithuanian Liberty Chorus and the Young Workers (Communist) League Orchestra.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—A large and enthusiastic audience crowded the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting held under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers (Communist) League. Besides the various musical numbers, the Young Pioneers presented a "Lenin Memorial" dance as their contribution to the program. A Young Pioneer speaker spoke on "Lenin and the Young Pioneers."

The two main speakers of the evening were William Schneiderman and Charles Pilgrim, who dwelt on the lives and lessons of our three immortal leaders. Comrade Glikson was chairman of the meeting.

The Awakening of
CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

The first publication of its kind to be presented to American workers.

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Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
ResolutionsENROLLING FOR THE 1926 CAMPAIGN
KUO MIN TANG ON HONOR ROLL

WHILE the revolutionary army of Feng Yu-Hsiang is mobilizing in Peking for the final struggle against Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord and the puppet of the imperialist powers, the Chinese nationalist party (Kuo Min Tang) of Philadelphia contributed to the war chest of the Workers (Communist) Party to raise the \$20,000 fund for the fight against the capitalist program in the United States.

In this act of the Chinese workers in America dramatizes the far-flung battle line of the proletarian forces of the world revolution and the bonds that unite them for their common struggle.

The defeat of American imperialism in China and the Orient will encourage the workers and farmers of America in their struggle against the same imperialist bandits who are financing the mercenary armies of Chang Tso-lin in the attempt to crush the aspirations of the workers and farmers of China.

THE Kuo Min Tang of Philadelphia realizes that the weakening of the International Bankers of Wall Street means the strengthening of the workers' and farmers' movement throughout the world. While the revolutionary students, workers and farmers are mobilizing for action in Peking under the banners of the Kuo Min Tang, the workers and farmers of America must prepare for the struggle in 1926: for a united labor ticket in the 1926 elections; for a labor party against the capitalist parties; for a fight against anti-strike and anti-union laws; for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union.

In this struggle our party must take the lead. The first step in the campaign is the raising of the \$20,000 campaign fund. The Philadelphia Kuo Min Tang gives a practical demonstration of international labor solidarity. While the Chinese students, workers and farmers are attacking the outposts of American imperialism in Manchuria it is the duty of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to mobilize the workers and farmers of America in the storming of the very citadel of world imperialism.

EVERY unit of the party must swing into action—NOW.

WE are now in the first weeks of February. This is the period of the PREPARATION for the campaign of 1926. The successful raising of the campaign fund NOW means the carrying on of a successful campaign in the months to come.

GET OUT THE LISTS AND KEEP THEM OUT UNTIL THE JOB IS DONE.

The following units and individuals are on the Honor Roll for 1926:

Previously acknowledged	\$123.25
Kuo Min Tang (List 7708)	3.00
Finnish Branch, Winlock, Wash.	10.00
Nucleus No. 22, Chicago (Wm. Kuperman)	16.05
E. A. Harrigan (List 10177), Cleveland, O.	5.00
Geo. Bloxam (List 1302), Spokane, Wash.	5.50
E. Royce (List 4759)	1.00
Street Nucleus No. 4, Chicago (V. Meitz)	5.00
Anton Medick (List 11987), Powhatan Point, O.	10.00
Street Nucleus No. 2, Pittsburgh (Jackira)	2.85
Total	\$181.65

Yorkville and Neffs,
Ohio, Have Splendid
Lenin Mass Meetings

NEFFS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Splendid Lenin memorial meetings were held in Yorkville and Neffs. Comrade Sadie Amter spoke of the significance of Lenin to the international labor movement. She told of the grief of the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia when the great leader passed away. But the determination to continue the great work started by Lenin led to closer solidarity of all the producing classes in Soviet Russia. Comrade Amter told of the attempts of the counter-revolutionists to undermine the government and of their failure owing to the firmness and vision of the Russian Communist Party which strengthened and directed the activities of the Soviet government. Comrade Amter appealed to the workers to get together for militant struggle against the capitalists.

Lenin Memorial to Be
Held in Springfield
on Sunday Evening

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—A Lenin memorial mass meeting will be held Sunday evening, Feb. 7, 8 o'clock at the Victory Hall, 841 North street, with Comrade Gus Shiklar speaking in English and Comrade N. Kissel speaking in Russian. Appropriate music and singing has been arranged for the occasion.

Read—Write—distribute THE DAILY WORKER.

Chicago 'Red-Baiters'
are Challenged to
Debate by Communists

(Continued from page 1.)
exploits workers at home and ruthlessly suppresses workers of other lands. The aims and objects of the Communists, represented by the Workers (Communist) Party is becoming ever clearer to the workers. We propose nothing for the mutual benefit of employer and employee alike knowing that in a society of class divisions and conflicts of class interests with ever increased exploitation and suppression of the working class such is not possible. Our party is composed of workers fighting for their interests as a class.

Ceaseless Struggle Urged.
Against your "open shop" and union-smashing campaign we propose a ceaseless struggle to improve the standard of living of the workers to better wages and shorter working hours. We propose the strengthening and consolidation of the unions of the workers, the establishment of a complete bond of solidarity between the exploited workers and poor farmers thru a labor party. We propose the unification of the forces of the workers of all countries thru the establishment of world trade union unity against the onslaughts and war preparations of world imperialism. We propose against the government of capitalist representatives a workers and farmers government.

We will continue the fight for the attainment of these measures and we challenge your organization to debate these differences here set forth, which any time and with any representative are obvious to all thinking workers, you may select.

We also notify you that we will call a public mass meeting to discuss these differences, announcement of which will appear for your information. Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 8, (Chicago).

Arne Swaback, General Secretary.

TO RENT:
ROOM, large airy. Near Logan Square "L". 2653 N. Spaulding Ave. Call Belmont 9783

DAILY WORKER
'SUB' CONTEST
IS ON IN EASTWinners to Attend New
York Banquet

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—On Sunday, February 21, The DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York will be host to the most active DAILY WORKER Builders from the other eastern cities at the banquet to be held in Yorkville Casino.

In Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton and a number of other points contests have been arranged. The winners of these contests will receive trips to New York and seats of honor at this banquet.

Boston Contest Waxes Hot.

Elsie Pultor of Boston has already \$46.50 worth of subscriptions to her credit. But the race is lively, and Comrades Lacey, Hagliff, Taroyan and Halperin are all in it and a number of others are starting this week. Since one builder is to be brought for every \$100 worth of subscriptions secured in Boston it is probable that several of the Boston comrades will qualify. Every subscriber counts, and every reader of THE DAILY WORKER can help by getting another. Report to Sarah Ballam, secretary, or to Jim Lacey, DAILY WORKER agent.

Baltimore in Action.

In Baltimore, Ellen Zetron is leading with \$24 worth of subs to her credit. Here the builders have elected captains for the Lenin drive and each one must organize a team of builders. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER in Baltimore should choose one or another of the following captains and try to make his the winning team:

N. Chattay, M. Katz, P. Suvorov, M. Kitt, M. Reed, Wm. Wilkins, Ph. Kaplan, Ph. Chatsky, R. Isaacs, E. Zetron, C. Tissari, V. Svec, S. Cohen. The secretary of THE DAILY WORKER committee is M. Kitt and treasurer, M. Katz. DAILY WORKER agent is P. Suvorov. Headquarters address, 1200 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Washington to Make \$300.

In Washington the builders have started in with the determination to secure at least \$300 worth of subs and qualify three of their members for the trip to THE DAILY WORKER banquet, since one will win for every \$100 worth of subs secured the same as in Boston and Baltimore. Readers should get in touch with THE DAILY WORKER agent, S. R. Pearlman, at 1702 Pennsylvania avenue.

Philadelphia and Trenton are working on a little different basis. From Trenton only \$40 worth of subscriptions will be required for each banquette. Report received here today shows that \$33.50 are already in, so that this town will not stop with one, but promises to qualify several. See Ernest Winner at 510 Aldine street, Trenton.

Philadelphia Workers Busy.
In Philadelphia there will be a DAILY WORKER ball on Feb. 19 for which combination one month's subscription tickets are being sold at \$1.50. The mark there has been set at \$40 worth as qualification for the trip to New York and the banquet. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER in Philadelphia who brings in \$40 by Feb. 15 will be so honored. Communicate with THE DAILY WORKER agent, Lena Rosenberg, 521 York Ave.

For particulars as to how to secure banquet tickets in New York, call on L. E. Katterfeld at THE DAILY WORKER New York agency, 108 East 14th street.

A CORRECTION.

In the article by Jack Stachel, "New York has 58 per cent of membership in trade unions" due to a typographical error the percentage of party members in the different industries of New York was wrongly recorded.

The figures as stated by Comrade Stachel which follow from the other figures stated are as follows:

	Per cent
Needle Trades	35
Shoes	36
Food Workers	125
Printing	67
Metal	12

In each case the percentage of party members in the industry is less than 1 per cent.

AN ADDITION.

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 3.—In the rush to get the story of New York's successful Lenin memorial demonstration into THE DAILY WORKER, the names of many of the speakers were unintentionally omitted. They are: Charles Krumbelt, P. Pascal Cosgrove, Rebecca Grecht, Abraham Markoff, Clarence Miller, A. Pruselska, Alexander Chramoff, M. Epstein, Natasofsky and others.

To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER
BUILDERS MEET SUNDAY,
FEBRUARY 7TH, 11 A. M.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—DAILY WORKER Builders will meet this Sunday, February 7, at 11 a. m. (FORENOON, not evening). The whole problem of contents and distribution of the Communist press will be up. More specifically:

1. The Lenin Drive.
2. Worker Correspondence.
3. DAILY WORKER Booth at Bazaar.
4. DAILY WORKER Banquet.
5. Shop Campaigns.

The entire top floor at 108 East 14th St. has been rented for this meeting, so you can see that YOU are expected to come.

NEEDLE TRADES
WORKERS PLAN
NATIONAL MEETUrge Fight Against the
Attack of the Bosses

(Continued from page 1.)
unorganized workers into the unions and to amalgamate the existing unions into one powerful union in the industry.

Many Unions Represented.
Among those represented at the conference were the Furriers' Joint Board, Locals 1 and 10 of the Furriers, minority groups from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cap and Millinery Workers.

The leaders of the left-wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assured that they would be fully represented at the national conference that is to be called.

Following talks by Joseph Zack and Ben Gitlow outlining the aims of the preliminary conference and the policy to be pursued, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Need Greater Solidarity.

"The preliminary conference of minority groups and progressive locals of the needle trades unions of New York City declares that in view of the tremendous economic struggles confronting the needle workers of all trades in the industry, greater unity and solidarity of all needle trades workers is necessary in order to resist the further lowering of our standards and to improve our conditions, and to bring about the organization of the vast and growing army of unorganized. The bureaucracy heading the various international unions, with some exceptions, altho rendering lip service to the needs of the workers, is sabotaging the efforts for solidarity and pursuing a policy of class collaboration accepting wage reductions, reduction of working forces, minimum standards of production, making agreements, etc. In unions where the left-wing is in control of the situation, the bureaucracy is biding time in order to stab the new leadership in the back and cause it to fall, figuring on the assistance of the employers and the unfavorable outcome of the economic struggles because of the weakened condition of the unions they have nearly ruined.

To Aid Each Other.

"Taking into consideration the deplorable condition of the various unions, the great tasks confronting us, and the pressing need for solidarity, the delegates to this preliminary conference call upon the committee of leaders of the needle trades left-wing nominated below to call a national conference of the progressive locals and minority groups at the earliest date to establish a national bloc of all progressive locals, Joint Boards and minority groups to the end of supporting each other effectively in economic struggles, to bring about amalgamation of the various needle trades international unions into one industrial union of the needle industry and bring about and assist each other in the organization of the great mass of unorganized."

Nominate Committee.

The following committee was nominated by the conference to call the national conference: B. Gold, manager, Furriers' Joint Board; A. Gross, vice-president, I. F. W. U.; F. Warshofsky, Furriers' Joint Board; L. Hyman, manager, Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; S. Zimmerman, manager, Dress Dept. Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; S. Zimmerman, manager, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and manager of Local 2; J. Portnoy, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U. and manager of Local 22; M. Rubin; H. Koretz, secretary, organization Dept. Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; Joseph Zack, secretary national committee, Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League; B. Gitlow, of Local 4, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; P. Aronberg, Local 39 A. C. W.; S. Lipkin, Local 5, A. C. W.; S. Leder, Local 2, A. C. W.; I. Eisner, Local 2, A. C. W.; S. Nelson, Local 5, A. C. W.; F. Blazro, Local 63, A. C. W.; and H. Sazar, H. Zukowsky, Q. Ziebel, P. Weisman and H. Feingold of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Unions.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUELOWELL SCHOOL CHILDREN GO
ON STRIKE AGAINST McANDREW
"ECONOMY" POLICY IN CHICAGO

Over 500 parents and children met in the Lowell school to fight the decision of Superintendent McAndrew to transfer 700 children to various outlying schools.

Last summer an addition to Lowell school was to have been erected, so that the children of the vicinity would not have to go in shifts but be able to go whole days, from nine to three o'clock. However, it seems that all of a sudden the board of education proposes a policy of economy, their plan being to send the youngsters to schools that are a mile or more distant. Besides the distance, the school children are handicapped by the fact that they have to cross busy thoroughfares; where automobiles and street cars endanger their lives.

The meeting clearly showed that McAndrew's policy does not hold much water. Resolutions were passed unanimously to the effect that the youngsters would go to any other school but Lowell regardless of the consequences. Every mother and father pledged themselves, if necessary, not to send their children to school until their demands were met with. This alone shows the determined spirit of the parents. Speaker after speaker took the floor and spoke of the injustices of the many decisions of the board of education and also Superintendent McAndrew. Much discussion took place, but all agreed to stand united, and to fight it out to a finish.

NEW YORK WORKERS ORGANIZE
COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF
FOREIGN-BORN; MEETING FEB. 21

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A labor committee for the protection of foreign-born workers, to call a conference of all trade union, political organizations, fraternal and other labor bodies, in the Central Opera House on Feb. 21, in order to unite the workers of New York City against the Oswald photographing and registration bill, directed against foreign-born workers, has been organized in New York City. Those who have already accepted on the committee consist of the following:

O. Shachtman, president of the International Fur Workers' Union; S. Zimmerman, president of the New York Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; P. Cosgrove, organizer for the American Protective Shoe Workers' Union; Sam Piskottz, president of the Hungarian Workers' Benevolent and Educational Federation; Leon Pruselska, president of American-Lithuanian Workers' Society; M. Rosen, president of Local Union 376 of the carpenters; T. Burkhardt, secretary of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union; A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers; A. Christman, secretary of the Hotel Workers Branch, Amalgamated Food Workers; J. Boruchowitz, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; B. Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board furriers; Wm. Weinstein, secretary New York district Workers (Communist) Party; Sam Don, Young Workers (Communist) League; A. Kedler, Czech-Slovak Central Trades & Labor Council; D. Turansky, Ukrainian Workers' Club of New York; Abe Epstein, Workmen's Circle; Rose Baron, International Labor Defense; Mrs. Kate Gitlow, United Council Working Class Housewives.

Invite Socialists.

Invitations have also been extended to the New York Volkszeitung and are being sent to the socialist party and other political parties in order to establish a real united front of all working class political organizations. Invitations are to go out to all workers organizations for the election of delegates to the conference, which will call mass meetings and take other measures in order to defeat these bills.

SOVIET RUSSIA
TURNS JEWELRY
INTO TRACTORS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 3.—Soviet Russia in order to provide the peasants with agricultural machinery and tractors and the factories with the required machinery necessary to industrially develop the Soviet Union is selling some of the jewels of the Russian czars.

The Soviets are offering over 406 separate pieces of jewelry amounting to \$264,000,000 for sale. Many of these jewels date back to the days of Peter the great. At present Rudolph Oblat of New York and Norman Weisz of London are here negotiating the purchase of several million dollars worth of jewels. Ten other foreign concerns are also in Moscow bidding against each other for part of the collection. "We want to turn the glitter of our 25,000 diamonds into the glitter of American steel," declared one high official. "These magnificent jewels were bought by Russia's former tyrants with the sweat, toil, and trial of our peasants; we desire now to give them back to the peasants in the form of implements with which to till the ground, or machinery for industries. We have already turned millions of military bayonets into plow shares; we wish now to turn the imperial jewels, which are a dead asset, into tractors."

Persistent Jingoos
Get Coolidge's Goat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Coolidge rendered a somewhat severe reprimand to army and navy spokesmen who frequently call public attention to the alleged weaknesses and defects in national defense. Coolidge informed callers that statements of this sort are designed largely to influence congress to grant larger appropriations for the army and navy, and he considers them groundless.



STATE and REVOLUTION

By LENIN

"The question of the relation of a proletarian revolution to the State," says our great leader, "is an urgent need of the day, being concerned with the elucidation for the masses of WHAT THEY WILL HAVE TO DO for their liberation from the yoke of capitalism in the very near future."

Lenin explains this question simply and beautifully in this booklet which is now a classic of Communist literature.

25 CENTS

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

MANY BUILDING TRADES WORKERS ARE UNEMPLOYED

Union Officials Betray Rank and File

By MARTENS.
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3.—Carpenters are usually considered as getting high wages but there are about 16,000 union carpenters here and out of this number 3,000 are continually hunting for work, any kind of work just to make a living. Those who are fortunate enough to have a job only work one-fourth of the time. Many union carpenters are washing dishes and wish that it would snow heavily so that they can get a job cleaning the streets in order to make enough money to eat.

On cold zero days it is impossible to work thru the day. To leave the job to go home means someone is always ready to take the work. Yes, even ready to climb and slide and break their necks.

Betray Rank and File.
When the time came to settle for the 1926 agreement most of the rank and file supported the five-day week as a real move towards solving the unemployment problem. The officials of the unions came out and declared it was not the right policy, because the "contractors wouldn't like it." The rank and file were then forced to accept the same terms as they had last year.

No Time for Organization.
The officials have no time to organize for a strike. But they have enough time and money to engage in the real estate business and to buy a bank building. The business agents spend most of their time conferring with the district secretary, Kelly, as to the price of stocks instead of putting forth demands for the benefit of the membership. In this same bank building hundreds of carpenters are found

Prizes for Contributions

Every week valuable books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondents' contributions. These prizes go to the worker whose work shows an effort to produce an article that will interest other workers. The article should preferably point out the conditions of labor in factory, mill or mine.

The winners' articles appear in the Friday issue every week. Read them. They will give you ideas as well as show you what splendid articles are written by workers.

This Week's Prizes!

FIRST PRIZE: "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.

SECOND PRIZE: "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st volume.

THIRD PRIZE: "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

every day waiting and hoping for jobs.

Jurisdictional Fights.

At nearly every meeting of the local unions, the business agents make reports about jurisdictional disputes between the metal workers and carpenters over jobs. After a struggle between the two the result is that the non-union men step in and take the job.

The above are some of the factors with which the carpenters and building trades workers in general must contend with and anyone suffering from the illusion that these workers are heaping up piles of money should think over these facts.

Many Jobless in Bellaire, O.

By a Worker Correspondent.

SHADYSIDE, O., Feb. 3.—The industrial conditions around Bellaire, Ohio, are worse than ever before. More than half of the mills and mines are idle. The boy glass workers who went on strike in Bellaire seem to have lost. The fault, I believe, is in the work depression.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

MINNEAPOLIS PAINTERS DONATE \$25 TO MINERS; PLAN EDUCATION WORK

By a Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3.—Painters' Union No. 188 at their last meeting donated \$25.00 to the striking anthracite miners and passed a motion expressing their solidarity with the miners in all their struggles. This makes \$50.00 that this union has given the miners since the strike started.

A class in shop economics will be started by the Painters' Union No. 188 shortly, fifteen members having registered for this course and more coming in.

Meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month are educational and speakers are secured to address the union on the vital problems of the labor movement. On next Tuesday evening Miss Dorothy Gary, instructor in sociology at the University of Minnesota, will address the meeting and outline the work for the class on shop economics.

Lot of the Stump Farmer Difficult on Pacific West

By a Worker Correspondent.

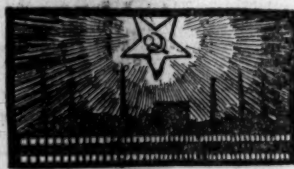
OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 3.—The "farms" in this section of the state of Washington for the greater part, are tiny tracts of stumpland. They are sold to workers on monthly instalments by subsidiaries of the lumber trust. The army of workers thus enmeshed helps the trust beat down wages and forces a lower standard of living on all workers. Under existing conditions no one stump rancher in ten is able to make a living without working for wages in the logging camps or mills.

The employers reduce wages in proportion to what the farmer wage worker, by exploiting his family, is able to produce from the land. These farmers as a rule are docile and subservient to the employers and submit without protest to any condition and accept any wage offer, for keeping their jobs means keeping their homes.

Their homes are mere shacks and their barns but sheds. Their live stock consists of a cow or two and a few chickens which cost more to feed than the eggs bring in the market, for little or no grain is grown and nearly all feed including hay is imported.

Their main crop is the various kind of berries but the market is controlled by the cannery trust which is equivalent to having their principal product confiscated.

So they struggle on piling up profits for the lumber trust. When flesh and blood can no longer endure the strain they sacrifice their possessions and disappear in a constantly ebbing and flowing human tide.



INSTINCT HELPED GIRL MILLINERS TO GLASS UNITY AND HAPPINESS

By ESTHER
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—"Give me back my scissors," cried little Mary Ann teasingly to the girls at her table as her nimble fingers ran quickly over the stiff hats. But little did she care whose scissors she used. The fact was everyone was trying to prolong the holiday spirit for this was a great day in our shop.

A great day it sure was when our shop was organized, for among the American-born millinery workers in our shop the general reaction to the mention of "union" was one of opposition. But this time, due to the harsh treatment of a little old lady, about 63 years of age, things have changed.

She was forced to work on those stiff, hard hats such as we young girls worked on. For us it was very difficult to work on those hats, for which we were not paid extra. But for her, it was very much more difficult.

Class Sympathy Aroused.

When the boss made his daily round, he sneeringly smiled at us hard-working girls. But one day he stopped before old-lady Smith and shouted "Do you call yourself a milliner? If this is a sample of your work, take your things and go." As the old lady started to walk to the cloak room, the best in everyone of us was roused, and up we stood and left with the old woman worker, shouting "This must end!" And it did.

The fight that had gone on for many weeks was at last brought to an end: Our shop was unionized! And that was the occasion for a great day in our shop.

Is it worth while to write it up? Of course it is. Write it up and send it in, and then watch it in the paper. Notice the corrections that have been made by the editors. You will profit



NEW-COMERS

THE GREAT NEGRO MIGRATION

By Jay Lovestone.

An article in the February
Lenin Memorial Number
of The Workers Monthly.

25 Cents a Copy

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\$1.25 Six Months

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA MINE DISASTER IS CAUSED BY OPERATOR NEGLIGENCE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 3.—Failure of fire bosses to report the presence of gas, deficiencies in the ventilation system and the use of open carbide lamps caused the death of the 94 miners in the explosion at the Dognan-McConnell mine at Wilburton. Ed Boyle, state mining inspector, lays the blame for the mine explosion at the doors of the coal company.

The mine inspector declares that the explosion was caused by workers having open carbide lamps walking into a gas-filled chamber.

The Challenge of Tacna-Arica to U. S. Workers and Farmers

(Continued from page 1.)

such a way as to arouse suspicion and alarm throughout South America.

The plebiscite is still a long way off. Questions have arisen on every hand as to what the purposes of the United States government really are—for it is plain that Pershing has been merely carrying out instructions from higher up. The general has pursued consistently dilatory tactics.

There has been postponement after postponement in the program of the plebiscitary commission. And now General Pershing is returning to the United States "to have his teeth fixed," and his place is taken by another general—General William Lassiter, erstwhile military governor of the Canal Zone, the man who a few months ago directed the strikebreaking occupation of the city of Panama by U. S. troops. It is apparent that there is to be still more bluster and delay.

ON Nov. 26, Senor Augustin Edwards, Chilean representative on the commission, sent General Pershing the following note:

"I shall not resume my attendance at the meetings of the plebiscitary commission until they shall include in their agenda the registration and election regulations and the dates for the opening of the registration and for the holding of the plebiscite."

The arbitral award provides that the primary duty of the commission shall be to formulate the regulations governing the plebiscite and to fix the date thereof, and nearly four months have elapsed since the plebiscitary commission began to function, a term which corresponds to that fixed by the arbitrator (President Coolidge) for the appointment of its members.

The plebiscitary commission received on Aug. 12, nearly four months ago, the draft of the registration and election regulations presented by the Chilean member. In the first days of October, nearly two months ago, it received the draft presented by the Peruvian member. The member representing the arbitrator has, therefore, had ample time to examine the election regulations that will guarantee the rights of both.

PERSHING did not deign to answer the statement of facts in Senor Edwards' letter. He maintained a "hard-boiled" attitude, in accordance with the best military traditions of how a general ought to act. The Chilean allowed himself to be bluffed into resuming his seat on the commission, meantime appealing to President Coolidge! Of course, Coolidge upheld his own appointee. Reports are now current of an appeal to the league of nations. North American newspapers are indignant. The principle of the Monroe Doctrine is involved, they say. In other words, Chile and Peru, at issue over the question of sovereignty in the Tacna-Arica district,

"Black Jack" Pershing



U. S. Spokesman in South America.

are told plainly that the ultimate sovereign is not one nor the other, but the government of the United States.

While attacking the attitude of the official "arbitrator" in the Tacna-Arica affair, we do not wish for a moment to be placed in the position of supporting Chile against Peru. Our aim is rather to create a solid Latin-American front against the menace of American imperialism, which has become the outstanding feature of the Tacna-Arica situation.

In his decidedly weak appeal to Coolidge, Senor Edwards loses his perspective so badly as to assert: "If General Pershing persists in not hastening the plebiscite, he is playing the game of the Peruvians and becoming involuntarily the best collaborator of Peruvian obstruction." This is as absurd as the earlier charge of the Peruvian government that the United States was favoring Chile by deciding for the holding of a plebiscite in the first place. What should now be sufficiently obvious is that the government of Wall Street is playing no game but its own. Any apparent "favors" to Peru as against Chile or Chile against Peru are quite illusory and only serve to obscure the essential fact of the continued maintenance of North American authority in Tacna and Arica. Editorials in the leading South American papers show that they understand this.

APPEALING to Coolidge against Peru, and conveying the suggestion that Peru is the real sinner and Pershing just an involuntary accomplice, the statement of Senor Edwards is of the sort that only blindness or irresponsibility regarding the real pur-

poses of American imperialism in Latin America can explain—unless it is downright toadying to imperialism. It is picked up and repeated by the capitalist press in the United States to show that Chile and Peru cannot possibly get along together, that only the strong arm of American imperialism can assure order in "the troubled region." The history of the Tacna-Arica affair from the very beginning indicates what grave dangers lie in losing sight of the real enemy in the midst of petty squabbles.

Before the war of 1878-82 between Chile on the one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other, there was no "Tacna-Arica question." These provinces were a recognized part of Peru. The richly prized nitrate territory immediately to the south of them belonged at that time to Peru and Bolivia. War was fomented by American nitrate interests, in connection with their determination not to pay the duty of 10 cents per hundred-weight levied by the Bolivian government on all nitrate exported thru the port of Antofagasta. Peru was drawn into the war as an ally of Bolivia. Chile was victorious over the allies and annexed all of the nitrate territory. Furthermore, according to the Ancon peace treaty, the Peruvian province of Tacna and Arica were to go under Chilean administration for a period of ten years, after which the inhabitants were to choose in a plebiscite between the sovereignty of Chile and Peru.

THE Chilean government maintained that the understanding as actually reached at Ancon was that Tacna and Arica should belong permanently to Chile, as the victor in the war, and that the provision for a plebiscite was written into the treaty only as a blind to obscure the cession, thus helping the Peruvian government to keep some of its prestige in the eyes of its own people. The Peruvian government declared, in turn, that Chile was merely seeking excuses to deport Peruvians from Tacna-Arica and transplant Chileans there, for the purpose of cheating an eventual plebiscite by making the territory de facto Chilean. Anyway the plebiscite was never held.

North American interests took systematic advantage of the long-continued differences between the two South American nations. National jealousies were played upon and stimulated. Costly armaments were disposed of to both sides. Diplomatic pressure was brought to bear, now apparently on the side of Chile, now on the side of Peru. For decades this went on, the situation becoming more and more hopeless. Meantime, the United States had blossomed out as a full-fledged imperialist power whose bold pretensions to Latin-American domination were expressed in the new Rooseveltian interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. North American policy directed itself toward establishing

that the only possible solutions of the antagonism between Chile and Peru were in war or intervention by the United States.

FINALLY, in 1923, Secretary of State Hughes dispatched notes to the two governments inviting them to send representatives to Washington "to the end that such representatives might settle existing difficulties or arrange for arbitration." Instead of refusing this offer and taking their case to a Latin-American body for arbitration, the ambitious rival governments walked right into the lion's den. The president of the United States was made sole arbitrator. He declared that there could be no appeal from his decisions.

Coolidge decided upon the holding of a plebiscite and forthwith appointed General Pershing to go to Tacna-Arica to head the plebiscitary commission. Peru's protest was overruled as curiously as Chile's protest is overruled now. American imperialism was bent upon the plebiscite—or rather, not so much upon the plebiscite as upon the plebiscitary commission. Somehow or other the "stars and stripes" had to be raised on the Pacific coast of South America. For months now U. S. militarists have been the virtual rulers of Tacna and Arica. They have busied themselves establishing order and "overcoming obstacles." The plebiscite is not even in the agenda.

THIS is the status of the Tacna-Arica situation to date. Who can understand the grim significance of the events that have taken place? "No cannot see that American imperialism is 'playing its own game' and not that of either Chile or Peru." It is certainly no accident that the two South American provinces over whose destiny the U. S. government has become so deeply concerned, border directly upon the famous Chilean nitrate fields. These fields yield \$173,000,000 worth of nitrate of soda yearly, which is 95 per cent of the world's total mined supply. The recent declarations of U. S. Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in which nitrates were mentioned along with rubber, sisal, mercury, coffee, etc., as a foreign "monopolized" commodity calling for special action by the U. S. government, show this is no insignificant factor in the situation.

But the interest of American imperialism is not limited to nitrates. Tacna-Arica constitutes a precedent for U. S. intervention which all of South America will yet learn to regret. If American imperialism succeeds in establishing a strong foothold on the Pacific coast of South America, it will be an opening wedge for further and systematic expansion. Virtually since the beginning of the world war, American imperialism has made the Caribbean "an American lake." It has definitely subjected all of Central America as well. It is an imperialism

now thoroughly conscious and advancing along clearly marked-out lines. Any one would be a fool who did not see that the entire American continent is threatened. For many years the Monroe Doctrine has been interpreted in the United States as a general claim of authority over the territories of the western hemisphere. In the wake of this doctrine economic penetration, however, in the form that it assumes in Tacna-Arica, has been confined to Central America and other regions of the north. This is its first appearance in South America. Tacna-Arica, therefore, marks an important stage in the development of American imperialism policy. To ignore this or to neglect to draw the full implications from it would be criminal folly.

It matters not that the step was taken with the connivance of the Chilean and Peruvian governments. They sent representatives to Washington on the invitation of the U. S. secretary of state, who in the language of the Wall Street Journal, "took advantage of the outlook." Immediately after the case was submitted for arbitration President Coolidge declared that his ruling must be regarded as final. When he decided upon a plebiscite he made provision for the widest possible extension of North American authority over the disputed territory up to the date when the vote should be taken. And the practice of the succeeding months has plainly followed the aim of perpetuating that authority, of utilizing pretext after pretext to extend it still further, so that the impress of American imperialism may be left over the whole Pacific coastline of South America.

THE North American approach to the situation was excellently characterized by the appointment of General Pershing to head the plebiscitary commission instead of a diplomat, or at least a civilian. The significance of this was partially blurred at first by the fact of Pershing's prominence and high rank, which made it seem not unnatural that he should be selected even for a diplomatic post. That he was a military man might, it was thought, have been incidental. However, the selection of General Lassiter to succeed him proves beyond a doubt that it was not incidental but part of a studied policy. Even the reactionary Chicago Tribune declared (before the appointment had been definitely announced) that General Lassiter's "whole character, training and method make him unsuitable for a post requiring the utmost diplomacy and tact." No one could aver that Lassiter was chosen because of his prominence. He is an obscure militarist, a typical colonial administrator whose name first appeared in print during the military occupation of the city of Panama. His selection for the Tacna-Arica position indicates more powerfully than words that American imperialism assumes a colonial or

semi-colonial status for the territory in question.

The governments of Chile and Peru have themselves to blame for the situation. By listening to the overtures of the U. S. secretary of state and placing the disposition of Tacna and Arica at the mercy of American imperialism they committed treason to their respective peoples, and to all of Latin America. These governments are in no sense the legitimate representatives of the Chilean and Peruvian people. President Leguia of Peru is an irresponsible dictator, holding power from year to year by means of bribery, terror and assassination. He has committed innumerable crimes against the Peruvian masses and long ago sold out his country to the forces of American imperialism. The government of Chile holds power only as a result of fraud and violence at the polls, the candidates of the wage workers' bloc ("bloco de los asalariados") having been cheated out of election only a few weeks ago. This government, still dripping blood from the mass butcheries of nitrate workers at Tarapaca, Antofagasta, etc., etc.—where Chileans were imprisoned, deported, murdered, in the interest of the foreign nitrate companies—this government appeals for "patriotic" support against the sister republic of Peru!

THE great Latin-American peoples of Chile and Peru will understand the hypocrisy and the treachery of the governments that have been for years inflicting them against each other in the name of patriotism. They will see thru and thru the criminality of this vicious farce which has culminated in the handing over of Tacna and Arica to American imperialism!

We call upon the workers, peasants, intellectuals—upon the entire peoples of Chile as well as of Peru, to end the unnatural feud over Tacna-Arica, which is only kept up thru the artificial stimulation of interested parties! The masses of Chile and Peru have no interests that should divide them! They must stand together against common menace of American imperialism!

If the governments of Chile and Peru have still some self-respect left they will withdraw the Tacna-Arica question from "arbitration" by American imperialism. If they do not act at once the peoples of their respective countries must force them to act. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has full confidence in the Chilean and Peruvian masses. It has confidence in the other Latin American peoples as well and feels sure that they will continue to bring pressure upon the Chilean and Peruvian governments to settle their differences and aid in the building up of a solid anti-imperialist front against the domination of Wall Street.

THE All-America Anti-Imperialist League knows, moreover, that in

the United States itself there are valuable and trustworthy allies of the Latin American countries in their struggle against American imperialism. It knows that large numbers of the toiling masses in that country, who are themselves exploited by the monster of imperialist capitalism, have been carrying on a militant fight against the designs of Wall Street and Washington. The league calls upon them to intensify their struggle, to insist that the United States get out of Tacna-Arica, to press forward the demand they have already raised for the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. troops from Latin American soil, to wage a relentless war against American imperialism in all its phases!

For the solution of the Tacna-Arica controversy, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League proposes the following program:

1. Immediate withdrawal of all U. S. military and administrative forces from the provinces of Tacna and Arica.
2. Recall of General Lassiter as head of the plebiscite commission.
3. Abrogation of all authority from President Coolidge or the United States government as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica question.
4. Investigation by a Latin American committee to be named by the Union Latinoamericana, the Federación Obrera Regional Uruguaya, the Junta Ibero-Americana de Intelectuales and the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

5. Arbitration of the Tacna-Arica question by a Latin American body in accordance with the recommendations of the aforementioned committee, following their investigation.

THE menace of North American imperialism is confronting the entire American continent. The peoples of Latin America, together with the exploited workers in the United States must organize to fight it. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all those countries where no sections of the league now exist to organize them without delay, and to communicate with the international headquarters, or with the office of the league's monthly organ, *El Libertador*, Apartado 613, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE:

Cuban Secretary,
Julio Antonio Mella;
Porto Rican Secretary,
Jaime N. Sager;
Mexican Secretary,
Enrique Flores M.;
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Ecuadorian Secretary,
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The Russian Communist Party Congress

1. The Workers (Communist) Party of America greets the decisions and the achievements of the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party and the newly elected Central Committee.
2. We hail the unity of the Party so firmly established in the spirit of Lenin after deliberations in which there were made decisions of tremendous significance for the Russian working masses and for the world proletariat under the leadership of the Communist International.
3. The Workers (Communist) Party of America is in full accord with the estimate of Comrade Lenin that "the Soviet country, as the country of the proletarian dictatorship, possesses everything necessary in order to build up a complete socialist society." We consequently endorse the determination of the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party to have the Soviet Union build up its heavy industries and become economically independent of all capitalist countries and completely secure in its own powers.
4. The Workers (Communist) Party of America recognizes that the strengthening of the Soviet Union, thru the building up of socialist economy, is a most powerful force, making for the success of the international proletarian revolution.
5. Particularly because we in America, the strongest citadel of imperialism, are fully aware of the great role of the Soviet Union in the international proletarian revolution, do we unreservedly endorse the decision of the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party to adhere to the policy of a firm alliance with the middle peasantry and thus to separate these peasant masses from the rich peasants, the kulaks. This is an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the successful socialist up-building of the Soviet Union.
6. The American Section of the Communist International realizes that under the leadership of the newly elected Central Committee, the All-Union Communist Party will succeed in securing the political isolation and the economic repression of the kulaks and will hasten the building up in the Soviet Union of a socialist economy, despite all the difficulties of the capitalist surroundings.
7. The decision adopted by the Fourteenth Congress regarding the character of the composition of the Party insures the success of the All-Union Communist Party in this most important role and in the vital tasks now confronting the Soviet Union.
8. We welcome the decision of the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party to strengthen the bonds between the Soviet Union and the international proletariat. The Workers (Communist) Party of America pledges to do everything in its power to mobilize the American workers and farmers for the defense and support of the Soviet Union against the maneuvers and attacks launched by the imperialists and their agents to undermine the first Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic.

Long live the All-Union Communist Party!

Long live the Communist International, the leader of the international proletariat and the oppressed peoples!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

Dawn of World Peace Postponed

Pacifists who howl with the imperialist jackal pack that Locarno and the entrance of the United States into the world court mean peace on earth may now ponder over the demand of Great Britain that the terms of the Washington naval treaty be abolished.

In plain words the British government serves notice on the United States that at the coming Geneva arms conference it will move to abolish the naval parity with this country. Eliminating the diplomatic cloak that conceals the motive of Britain the declaration means that henceforth there is to be a race for naval armaments between the two great imperialist powers of the world, which can only culminate in a world struggle where the seas will run red with the blood of the working class.

The British demand also signifies the passing of heavy battleships, the dreadnaught and super-dreadnaught, and the building of fleets of cruisers, destroyers and minor auxiliaries, aircraft carriers, and other light naval boats. In these small naval boats (under the 10,000 ton limitation of the Washington treaty) Britain disdains parity with the United States and insists that she be permitted to build as many boats as possible in order to regain her supremacy of the sea.

The growing imperialist domination of the world by the United States and the extension of its mighty power to British territory is soon to be challenged and not all the Locarnos or world courts can avert that catastrophe. The only power that can prevent such a debacle is the might of the working class under the leadership of the Communists, mobilized to take advantage of the political and economic disorganization in order to smash the governmental power of both American and British imperialism.

By way of keeping the record straight we must mention an error appearing in this column a few days ago dealing with Edwin H. Sisson, the New York banker. He was not the author of the "German-Bolshevik" conspiracy, known as the "Sisson documents." This creature calls himself Edgar Grant Sisson and is now news editor of the *New York World*. A case of mistaken identity. Otherwise our opinion of the banker, Sisson, who confessed the role of Wall Street in getting the United States into the world court, remains unchanged.

Mussolini, the blackshirt brigand and paranoid dictator of Italy, predicts that 1926 will be a "Napoleonic year for Italy." When he speaks of Italy he means himself. Which year? The year of the Eighteenth Brumaire or Waterloo?

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

The World Court as a Weapon Against the Soviet Union

ARTICLE V.
By H. M. WICKS

NOT merely does the permanent court of international justice decide cases affecting the member nations of the league of nations, but it has the audacity to issue ukases against nations not holding membership in the league. It has an unbroken record of imperialist decisions. Not once in the eighteen cases before it has it decided a case on its merits. Never has it tried to ascertain the facts in a case except to distort them in the interest of the large imperialist nations. It is more like an American prosecuting attorney than like a court. Even the every judge knows the preponderance of evidence submitted in a case is against the imperialist nations it will contrive to emasculate those facts so it can make out a case against the anti-imperialist forces.

One of the most notorious decisions was the one affecting a dispute between Russia and Finland over the question of Eastern Karelia. On December 31, 1920, ratifications of a treaty between these two countries were exchanged at Moscow. Shortly thereafter the Finnish white guard government conspired to violate the treaty and sent in emissaries to start a white guard insurrection in Eastern Karelia in order to bring part of the population of the governments of Archangel and Olenetz under domination of Finland under the pretext of self-determination of these peoples.

Upholds Fake Claims.
The Finnish government claimed that the representatives of the Soviet Union had entered into a "verbal agreement" aside from the terms of the treaty, favoring Finland's claims that these populations be under Finnish control. The ridiculous evasion was scorned by the Bolshevik government of Russia. Knowing the league of nations existed for the specific purpose of aiding conspiracies against Russia, the white guard Finn government appealed to that organization. The league suggested that the Estonian government, which was carrying on diplomatic relations with Russia, should endeavor to "ascertain the intentions of the Soviet government." The Soviet government insisted that the question was of purely domestic character and denied the authority of the league to interfere with its affairs.

The Finnish government then suggested to the league that the case be referred to the world court for a decision, knowing full well that the court would violate every precedent of international law and completely ignore the facts in the case. The decision was probably prepared by the vindictive judges without anything other than the most perfunctory hearing, because when a request was sent to Russia to appear in defense of its claim

territorial law and completely ignore the facts in the case. The decision was probably prepared by the vindictive judges without anything other than the most perfunctory hearing, because when a request was sent to Russia to appear in defense of its claim

Tchitcherin, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, replied stating that his government found it impossible to take any part in the proceedings, which were without legal value or precedent. He denied the right of the league of nations to intervene in the

matter of the situation in Karelia. This case dragged along until July 23, 1923, when the judges handed down a decision in favor of the intentions of Finland.

To this day, however, the Soviet Union has ignored the decision, but thus far the league has been unable to invoke sufficient power to enforce the decisions of its fraudulent legal adjunct, the permanent court of international justice.

The Kiel Canal Case.
EQUALLY infamous was another case affecting the Soviet Union and, incidentally, Germany. During the French and British inspired war against Russia on the part of the white guard government of Poland a British steamship, chartered by a French armament concern, loaded with war material for Poland, sought to go thru the Kiel canal. Germany refused permission for the boat to go thru on the ground that it violated German neutrality in the war between Poland and Russia. France and Britain insisted that under article 380 of the Versailles treaty the vessel was entitled to passage thru the canal.

The case was referred to the world court and Germany contended that while the article referred to held that the canal and its approaches "shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of absolute equality," it did not apply to ammunition laden or battle-ships in case of war between nations. To permit the passage of the boat would have been a clear violation of the article and a violation of the neutrality of Germany.

That plain fact did not influence the court for it handed down another unprecedented decision, which was against Germany and, in effect, an imperialist demand on the part of France and England that Germany violate her neutrality to aid the enemies of Russia.

Nothing better illustrates the character of the world court into which the House of Morgan has plunged the United States. These two decisions on Russia prove conclusively that it is not even a court, but an instrument of the most open and shameful imperialist aggression, unhesitatingly doing the bidding of the imperialist powers that control it. It has no code except the code of conquest. It recognizes no precedents, ignores facts, and is an agency furnishing a cloak of legality for the imperialist butchers whose creature it is. It is this instrument that Wall Street hopes to dominate in order that it may serve its interests in Europe and the rest of the world the same as it has in the past served the interests of France and Britain.

Next Article: The World Court as a Weapon Against the Colonies

AMERICANIZING EUROPE



Uncle Sam: "Now Europe Is Alright!"

Stalin Makes Closing Speech to Party Congress

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail).—I. Stalin, secretary of the Russian Communist Party, made the closing speech in the discussion upon the political and organizational report of the central committee.

Stalin who was greeted with storms of applause declared in the beginning of his speech that he would not answer the attacks of a personal nature which had been made upon him as the party congress possessed sufficient material to recognize the truth and to see the real motives for these attacks.

Stalin replied first of all to the declaration of Sokolnikov that he, Stalin, had sketched the two general lines of the economic development of the Soviet Union wrongly, he should not have spoken of the import of industrial machinery, but of the import of finished goods.

Objectively, Sokolnikov becomes here a supporter of the Dawesization of the Soviet Union. Everyone knows that we are forced at the moment to import machinery, but Sokolnikov turns this compulsion into a principle. Into a theory, into a perspective for future development, and in this lies his mistake.

The two general lines of the economic reconstruction were sketched for the purpose of clearing up the question of the possibilities of securing an independent economic development for the Soviet Union in a capitalist environment. Our general line consists in a development of the Soviet Union from an agricultural country into an industrial one.

If we remain hatched at that period of development where we have to import machinery and not produce it, then we can have no guarantee against a transformation of our country into a pendant of the capitalist system. For this reason we must place the production of the means of production as our aim. The Dawes plan wants to guarantee German reparations payments thru a German exploitation of foreign markets, that is to say the markets of the Soviet Union, that is to say it desires the maintenance of a situation in which we import machinery and export agricultural products and permit our industry to be dragged along at the tail of Europe.

From this point of view I declared that the Dawes' plan as far as it concerned the Soviet Union, stood on feet of clay and that we would not remain an agricultural country to please anyone, but that on the contrary we would become an industrial country. All our economists must make this idea their own, for here alone is the guarantee for our economic independence. To deviate from this line as Sokolnikov does, means to

abandon the work of socialist reconstruction.

THE second answer concerns the contention of Kamenev that the decisions of the 14th party conference in the precise formation of the law upon leasehold and upon agricultural wage labor, was a concession not to the peasantry, but to the Kulaks, to the capitalist elements.

Stalin asked the opposition why it considered them to be a new extension of the NEP. We are against the extension of the NEP, but Kamenev forgets that the NEP includes free commerce, capitalism and wage labor and that the decisions of the 14th party conference are a reflection of this new economic policy introduced in Lenin's time.

Lenin always recognized that the NEP in the first period would be utilized above all by the capitalists, the Kulaks and the swindlers, but he never said that the introduction of the NEP was a concession to the capitalist elements and not to the peasantry, on the contrary, he always pointed out that the permission of free commerce and the introduction of the NEP was a concession to the peasantry for the maintenance and the consolidation of the alliance with the peasantry.

STALIN quoted from Lenin upon the decisive significance of the middle peasantry in the present Russian village. During the seizure of the land in the course of the revolution, the whole peasantry attacked the large landowners, but the Kulaks derived the most advantage from this and the village poor the least.

In the further course of the revolution the village poor organized themselves with the support of the Soviet power and forced very much from the Kulaks, the relations of forces in the village has become more equal and the middle peasant has become the decisive figure in the village.

WE must adapt our state economy, wrote Lenin, to the middle peasant economy. Stalin stressed the fact that the NEP and-commerce was utilized not only by capitalists and Kulaks, but also by the state and co-operative organs, which forced private commerce ever more into the background and connect the state industry with the peasant economy. Our concessions are made for the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, who ever does not understand this is no Leninist, but a liberal.

SOKOLNIKOV declared that the present economic complications were caused by an over-estimation of our forces and our socialist maturity. Sokolnikov even goes so far as to declare that the mistakes of our leading economic organs which were re-

sponsible for the passive foreign trade balance, were a result of the mistakes of the so-called theoretical school of Bukharin which is accused of over-estimating the socialist maturity of our economy. All zeal for discussion must have its limitations.

Sokolnikov declared further that he was hindered in his work as finance commissar in leading the agricultural taxes the character of income taxes in order in this way to protect the interests of the poor peasants. The agricultural tax is already now an income tax and the formal alterations in this respect are already in preparation. But the sworn defender of the interests of the poor peasants, Sokolnikov, often forgets these interests in the practical work.

For instance, not long ago he protested against the decision of the finance commissar of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic Milyutin, upon the abolition of all taxation of the peasants under a rouble which only affected a total of 300,000 roubles and which freed the poor peasantry from such taxation and the state offices from the bookkeeping costs. The interference of the central committee was necessary in order to move Sokolnikov to permit this correct measure.

FINALLY Stalin replied to a declaration on the part of the opposition and one of its printed organs upon the questions under discussion that he, Stalin, has expressed himself to a delegation of peasant correspondents in favor of the idea of restoring private property in land. This was to be understood from the impressions of a peasant correspondent from this delegation published in the peasant newspaper Bednota.

The same rumors about such a declaration were spread by a bourgeois press agency in Riga thruout the world.

Despite the obvious absurdity of such a belief, he, Stalin, published a letter in the Bednota, in which he declared that their fantastic authors were responsible for all such inventions. Despite this contradiction and despite the obviously invented character of such a contention, the opposition uses today the methods of a bourgeois lie agency and digs up this lie.

STALIN pointed to the basic incorrectness of the formulation of Krupskaya that the NEP was capitalism permitted by the proletarian state, and presented the following correct formulation of the NEP:

"The NEP is the special policy of the proletarian state for the permission of capitalism but at the same time the retention of economic points of vantage like the large-scale industry, the transport system, the monopoly of foreign commerce, etc. in

the hands of the proletarian state and the struggle against capitalism by the socialist elements, and a growing role of the socialist elements at the expense of the capitalist, and finally the victory of the socialist elements, the abolition of the classes and the creation of the fundaments of socialist economy."

Whoever fails to recognize the dual transitional character of the NEP deviates from Leninism. If the NEP were capitalism, Lenin would have said: Capitalist Russia will become socialist Russia, Lenin, however, coined this famous sentence: NEP Russia will become socialist Russia. The opposition should answer clearly whether it is in agreement with the formulation of Krupskaya that the NEP is capitalism.

IN the dispute upon state capitalism the opposition makes a habit of continually referring to the mistake of Bukharin that he argued against Lenin's words that the theory of state capitalism was reconcilable with the proletarian dictatorship. Bukharin recognized this mistake. Lenin did not adopt the opinions of Bukharin, but Bukharin adopted the opinions of Lenin, and for this reason we stand firmly behind Bukharin! (Applause).

Kamenev and Zinoviev tread the question of state capitalism not dialectically, but scholastically and without relation to the given historical conditions. Stalin called to mind that in 1921 Lenin, in face of the unparalleled slump of the industry and the greatest possible lack of commodities amongst the peasantry saw in the situation at that time the best solution in the drawing in of foreign capital for reconstructing industry, that is in the introduction of state capitalism and with its help the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

With the decay of economy at that time there were no other possibilities. Today, however, we have another situation, in which the Soviet industry approaches the pre-war level, in which the transport system has been once again built up and in which the Soviet industry formed a connection with the peasantry from its own forces, in which the socialist economic forms dominate over the state capitalism in which the latter, that is to say, the shops which work under concessions and the shops which are leased, employ only 53,000 workers of a total number of seven million proletarians.

To represent state capitalism today as the dominant economic form means to misrepresent the social nature of our state industry, to fail to recognize the difference between the past and the present situation and to treat the question of state capitalism not dialectically, but scholastically, metaphysically.

SOKOLNIKOV has gone so far in this direction that he holds the state bank and the whole Soviet finance system to be state capitalist. In this connection Stalin quoted from Lenin from the year 1917, in which Lenin, altho he at that time represented the standpoint of the control and not the nationalization of production, recognized a state bank in the hands of a proletarian state to be nineteenth-century socialism.

Sokolnikov can still go so far as to declare the finance commissariat and the other proletarian institutions to be state capitalism. Sokolnikov does not understand the dual character of the new economic policy and the dialectics of the development under the proletarian dictatorship during the transitional period where the methods and the weapons of the bourgeoisie are used with success by the socialist economic elements against the capitalist elements for the abolition of the latter and for the creation of a socialist fundaments of economy.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Russia's Progress

By SAM DARCY.

"Children of the Revolution," by Anna Louise Strong, published by the Young Workers League, Fifty cents per copy.

This new contribution by Anna Louise Strong to the ever growing library on the Russian revolution has proven to be a tremendously human document portraying in most intimate terms the life and progress of the young Soviet Republic.

"Children of the Revolution," tells the story of a children's colony which began with ten homeless children and increased to 100. They have been given a thousand acre farm by the workers' government and are building new lives under the new society, exerting every influence to break the tradition of the czarist influence. The stories are written in an intensely beautiful style out of the daily life of the colony.

We in America have contributed towards the support of the colony and now we can see the result of our work. All the supporters of the Friends of Soviet Russia, the Children's Colonies, and the other organizations who helped in this work can take pride in continuing it. The book will be a source of inspiration. It ramifies the possibilities of young Russia.

To wake Henry Dubb—
Send in that sub!